Followed early by prompt and careful carriers, and cab delivery guaranteed, for fifteen cents per week (in town), or twenty cents including Sunday. Address Room 4, Tribune Building.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

REFUSE TO PAY TITHES.

ENCOURAGING ATHLETICS.

FIRES IN OPERA-HOUSES.

SCHNEIDER UNDER FIRE.

WANTING TO BE JUDGES.

WHAT CRITICISM, DISTRUST, AND CLAMORS PRECEDE AND ENSUE.

A Lively Time Expected at the Meeting of the Bar Today—The Friends of the Conservative Candidates May Try to Organize Out a Good Ticket in Fear Its Name Is Legion—Mr. Arnold and the Convictions Will Be Withdrawn—The Situation in Most Complex.

The Democratic judicial candidates brought last Monday had nominations like mushrooms in an election, and never dreamed of a contest at the polls. But that there will be a contest is now settled to the satisfaction of every one, and the indications are that it will be an exceedingly warm one. The tickets are now in the field, both of them containing the names of the three Democratic nominees, with a probability of two more being made up today. The meeting of the bar, which will be held in Judge Gary's courtroom, will perhaps make a full ticket, while the Republicans will make another. This will make four tickets in all, so that no one will be interested in the choice of candidates except lawyers.

Those who are behind the movement to have Judge Gregory, J. G. Rogers, and Richard W. Clifford make the race for the Circuit Court bench as against Messrs. Grant, Gaffey, and Stiger had another meeting in the Five Second Base Building yesterday afternoon. There were present John Roberts, who presided, Melville W. Fuller, Gen. George W. Smith, A. W. Green, A. S. Gregory, Charles Kern, Erastus S. Prouty, Shelvigh Sturges, Charles W. Gross, Ormond Wigham, and about twenty others, after an interchange of opinions it was decided to push the candidacy of the three supporters of our active name at the meeting today, although that meeting will be under the control of the Democrats. The plan of the movement is to secure a majority of the delegates to the meeting, and then to nominate a full ticket, and if the Democrats refuse to indorse it, to run it independently. The Democrats will probably nominate Judge Gary, Judge Grant, Judge Gaffey, Judge Stiger, and Judge Tuley, and it is said to be their intention to refuse to indorse those who do not get a good ticket, the idea being that many of the anti-conservatives would then vote the Democratic ticket. This latter movement has not been entered into with any great relish, and it is evident that the anti-conservatives would prefer to have a ticket made up which they could support. There is a strong feeling among the Democrats that the Democratic party has been unfairly treated in the matter of the nominations, and that the anti-conservatives have been given more than their share of the offices. It is also claimed that the Democrats have been unfairly treated in the matter of the Circuit Court nominations, and that Judge Grant, Judge Gaffey, and Judge Stiger have been nominated by the Democratic party, although the last-named gentleman is a Republican. This has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, and it is probable that the Democrats will make a fight for the nomination of Judge Tuley, who is a Democrat, and who has been a member of the Democratic party all his life. It is also claimed that Judge Tuley has been unfairly treated by the Democratic party, and that he will be supported by many Republicans who have been dissatisfied with the action of the Republican party in the matter of the nominations. Judge Tuley has been a member of the Democratic party all his life, and has been a leader in the Democratic party in this city. He has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee, and has been a delegate to Democratic conventions. He has been a Democratic candidate for Congress, and has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and has been a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

THE NATIONAL CHARITIES.

Conference of the Iowans Commissioners—Other Women on Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The following were the citizens' votes assigned to committees and other subcommittees: Light to Serve, Counseling (Pa.) Light Liberty, Jackson Rifles, Jackson, Mich.; Baltimore Gibbs, Cincinnati O. Three-second Base Ball, Jackson Rifles, San Antonio, Tex.; San Antonio Rifles, Lower Rifles, Mobile, Ala.; Sheridan Guards, Manchester, N. H. The Rifles (who need turnout) would. The Indianapolis company rose to the front on the scores of 27 to 25. They scored 4 runs and 4 hits in the second inning, and 4 runs and 4 hits in the fourth. The visitors scored 2 runs in the second inning and 2 runs in the fifth. Both sides scored one run in the sixth inning, and the game was called at this stage by the umpire.

The Indianapolis company was in the field at the scores of 27 to 25. They scored 4 runs and 4 hits in the second inning, and 4 runs and 4 hits in the fourth. The visitors scored 2 runs in the second inning and 2 runs in the fifth. Both sides scored one run in the sixth inning, and the game was called at this stage by the umpire.

The following scores were made from 10 to 11 o'clock. The other contestants in the order of their scores, run as follows:

[illegible] Company G, Second Battalion.
[illegible] Company C, Louisville Legion.
[illegible] Company A, Louisville Legion.
[illegible] Company A, Louisville Legion.
[illegible] Company A

LOST AGAIN IN BOSTON.

CHICAGO BALL PLAYERS OUTPLAYED BY THE BOSTONIANS.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 6.

Philadelphia, 8; Indianapolis, 8.

Baseball: 11; New York, 6.

Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

Baseball: Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 6.

Baseball: Philadelphia, 8; Indianapolis, 8.

Baseball: 11; New York, 6.

Baseball: Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland, Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Louisville, Chicago at Pittsburg.

Baseball: St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland, Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Louisville, Chicago at Pittsburg.

Baseball: Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 6.

Baseball: Philadelphia, 8; Indianapolis, 8.

Baseball: 11; New York, 6.

Baseball: Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 6

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

The Illinois oil was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

Over $2 million bids for by the French Cabinet fire in Paris.

M. Boulanger has undertaken the task of forming the French Cabinet.

Governor Altgeld will visit Springfield, Ill., June 1, when a Republican rally will be held.

Senator Stanford's anti-Chinese bill was sent to third reading in the United States Senate yesterday.

Chadwell, the New York burglar who confessed Wednesday, has been sentenced to the hangman July 15.

A "Grand Festival" will be held in Springfield before the adjournment of the State Legislature.

The United States Supreme Court has refused the petition for a rehearing of the Chicago land-grant case.

Both branches of the Illinois Legislature have adjourned until next Tuesday on account of Decoration Day.

The assistant secretaries appointed yesterday to count votes in annual session at Philadelphia the fourth Tuesday in May, 1893.

Governor Altgeld's veto establishing the penitentiary boards was advanced to third reading in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

Six Lynn grocers have lodged complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Atlantic Pacific Tea Company.

The bill for the building of an industrial home for the blind at Chicago has passed both branches of the Illinois Legislature, and will go to the Governor.

The Belgian miners are becoming more dangerous, and have attacked the troops who were guarding the mines and tried to set fire to the property of non-strikers.

The Farmers' Journal of Dubbo declares that Mr. Parnell has been guilty of cruelty to Mr. Kennedy, one of the Irish leader's dumb-bell lawyers, as charged by the Dublin Nation.

Mr. Bogle's bill to provide for the division of the studies of the State University at Champaign by the people instead of being imposed by the Governor was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

The bill prohibiting the employment of detectives as Deputy Sheriffs or employing men in that capacity who are not known to the county where they are used was advanced to third reading in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

The law to the leasing of the street-car barns and terminal houses in New York City early yesterday morning to settlement at $1,100,000. More than 10 families are now living and 1,000 horses were rented to Quaid.

A dispatch quoted a notice to a Kentucky convict camp to bring a load of buckshot at the settlement. One man shot dead, another fatally and a third dangerously wounded. The convicts had previously freely exercised good conduct.

Lord Chief Carrington has consented to be placed in bankruptcy, in accordance with the decision of the Bankruptcy Court in the petition of the Duke of Marlborough. He has liabilities amounting $5,000 for rates imposed in promoting his divorce suit against his wife.

Three Bohemian telegrams have been received by Polish members of the American Protestant Society tasks to make an effort to persuade the Government to protect against the Russian decree which forbids foreigners from acquiring landed property in Russian Poland.

A resolution was introduced at yesterday's session of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, and referred to a special committee, the closing against all members of lawsuits at law of the lower courts, and that union prayer was the most effective, persuasive remedy to avoid the evils of strong drink.

A Congressional bill, prepared by Mr. Grimes, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was yesterday introduced in the House at Springfield by Mr. Merrill. The bill provides that the question of the appointment of pound-keepers in this State be left to the hands of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, and the act repeal to almost nothing.

The competition which the Inter-State law proves to gradually having down occasion against them. But if a scheme should be devised so as to avoid the effects of competition and maintain among the railroads common charges Congress will have to fall back on the policy of preventing combination or method of regulation which Judge Cooley and the associates will soon be able to enforce. The Government has or soon will have a capable National Railroad Commission prepared to intelligent study to formulate such constructive policies and to enforce them, effectively after they adoption by Congress. The Inter-State Commerce may soon be trusted to the guardians of most trade if the policy should prove necessary. The prohibition of all, however, that before the next meeting of Congress the problem will have itself under the influence of the conservatives, and little further legislation will be needed. The decision is clearing up satisfactorily. Some consequences of that very gen in putting rates in the hand of railroads are quarreling over the booty and one more disastrous than railroad wars may be a period and considerable competition of tariffs. If none had been fixed at five or ten competitive basis the Inter-State act would have guided to discourage serious competition and to keep tariffs stable, but the railroad managers who sought to form all the benefits of the new law while avoiding its duties are in danger of treating the supervision of the day to the false who proposed at a station only to use its work to its enemies. The one thing certain is that these men and will come down in the near future, though new duties otherwise. Competition fails to solve the question of reasonable rates, but if competition fails by such Interstate Congress can meet it by authorizing the establishment of a system of maximum rates applying to intermediate stations as well as to terminals.

The money market was quiet, with rates to the city at 6 per cent for call loans and foreign exchange quiet. Government securities were in fair demand. New York exchange was made at 50 cents discount. Sterling was little more exchanged. Wool sales were very dull and prices a fraction lower.—The Chicago produce markets averaged weaker, with only a light aggregate of trading. The chief cause of the weakness was understood to be the presence of larger stocks of lard and grain, the latter a consequence of increasing crop prospects as well as enforcing freight rates from ports. Business prices for account with Tuesday put for the month closed 1¢ cents lower, June ½ cent lower, for July ½ cent lower, corn ½ cent lower for July, corn ½ cent lower, oats ½ cent lower, rye steady, and September 1¼ cents lower.

The reports of the disease at the Chicago Cottages, Fern, grow in horror from day to day. Like the similar disasters in Brooklyn and Boston, the reports do not exaggerate the extent of the ills, but fall far short. The first day's disasters amounted a one of twenty lives. It now appears that there were probably over 60 victims. There does not appear to have been any more criminal carelessness than is seen in nearly every disaster. At a rule, every carelessness and denies such to existence by fire. The large number of these are confirmed with outbreaks to fire and, there facility a offered for the bidding of fire and the isolate and dangerous are rarely in place as obstacle in the way of removal through the audiences, and in place as many obstacles as possible to the day of smoke for quickness. Given the position of the building, and added the panic which is always sure to follow when fire is discovered, it is not an exclusive fact the Opera Cottages contains no victims by hundreds. That the death rate exceeds the ordinary number may perhaps be attributed to the excitable character of the French people. Self-confidence is not usually a characteristic of any audience in time of alarming danger, but the inspirers and really excitable French cannot such circumstances, however brave they may be ordinarily, are not apt to preserve their presence of mind. An illustration of this is furnished by the plainly fact to one part of the building. The bodies of eighteen well, dressed ladies were found together in one spot, who had evidently been crushed upon and killed before the fire reached them, but not one of their escorts was found. There were no male bodies there and the circumstances, showing that the struggle had served themselves and left the women to their fate. While the calamity is the most dreadful which has happened to a theatre for many years, not only the historical Frenchmen but the rest of the world will soon forget it. Mere fancy betrays will be both and more disasters will occur. There is no reason to come accidents.

Though the Jury Commissioners bill failed to pass a third reading in the House at Springfield yesterday, it was not the amendment bill. Mr. Bowler, who has charge of the measure, has entered a motion for reconsideration, and the bill will come up for action again Tuesday. The action of Thursday was unfortunate, as forty-six members, including two Republicans members from Cook County, were absent when the vote was taken. There will be a full House Tuesday sure, and it is probable that Mr. Bowler's motion for reconsideration will be adopted. Another vote on the third reading will follow, when it is likely the bill may pass. It certainly will if the members of the House can only be made to comprehend the great necessity of the measure and the justice and reasonableness of its provisions.

The bill was drafted by the best lawyers of both parties of Chicago, and was intended to apply only to Cook County. There is no fear that it shall be applied to other counties of the State unless it should become necessary. The last section of the bill provides that "the Judges of the several courts of record in the several counties of the State may, in their discretion, select three competent and discreet electors . . . who shall be known as Jury Commissioners." The application of the bill, it will be seen, rests with the Judges of the several counties. As to the State from Judges are selected by the people, it is not likely they will appoint Jury Commissioners whose popular sentiment is opposed to the same. The problem and the event now they will not appoint them enough where necessary.

It is natural that Cook County in the exercise of the State where a Jury Commission will be created at present, because this is the only county where public interests demand it. The Judges have ample discretion, and, so to the appointment of a commission from this county. If a majority of them are opposed to such a course juries will be selected as heretofore. The objection urged against the bill that it would entail needless expense with an exhaustive examination which they don't seem to therefore serious. On also is the argument that it is a partisan measure.

In this county the Judges are nearly even as between the political parties with seven being Democrats and seven Republicans. After the election of a week from Monday it is likely that we will have an Democratic Judges and no Republicans. The reasonableness, if appointed, will be wholly non-partisan, therefore. Five of the present occupants of the Cook County bench are their election to the Labor party vote. It is not likely, then, as suggested by Mr. Dunn, that the interests of the workingmen will be ignored when the Commissioners come to be selected. Messrs. Dunn and Wright probably voted against the bill under a misapprehension. Two Labor members—Messrs. O'Connor and M.J. Dwyer—voted for the bill, and it is said that a third member—Lyle J. Dwyer—would have voted for it had he been in the House. The measure was really at by a committee consisting of Republicans, and Democratic lawyers. It has been indorsed by the leading Democratic men of this city. Its passage has been urged by the Democratic State's Attorney and the Democratic Judges of Cook County.

The necessity for the bill arises from the methods adopted by registers in this county who have confessed regardless of politics to plunder the taxpayers. Those records in County Commissioners have had the selection of grand and petit jurors, and the latitude with which they carried on their plundering operations was inspired by the confidence that they would protect themselves not only against punishment for their misdeeds, but prevent investigations also. The Democratic Supreme Court Judges, who have been in office for a long time, have been probably over 60 victims. There does not appear to have been any more criminal carelessness than is seen in nearly every disaster. At a rule, every carelessness and denies such to existence by fire. The large number of these are confirmed with outbreaks to fire and, there facility a offered for the bidding of fire and the isolate and dangerous are rarely in place as obstacle in the way of removal through the audiences, and in place as many obstacles as possible to the day of smoke for quickness. Given the position of the building, and added the panic which is always sure to follow when fire is discovered, it is not an exclusive fact the Opera Cottages contains no victims by hundreds. That the death rate exceeds the ordinary number may perhaps be attributed to the excitable character of the French people. Self-confidence is not usually a characteristic of any audience in time of alarming danger, but the inspirers and really excitable French cannot such circumstances, however brave they may be ordinarily, are not apt to preserve their presence of mind. An illustration of this is furnished by the plainly fact to one part of the building. The bodies of eighteen well, dressed ladies were found together in one spot, who had evidently been crushed upon and killed before the fire reached them, but not one of their escorts was found. There were no male bodies there and the circumstances, showing that the struggle had served themselves and left the women to their fate. While the calamity is the most dreadful which has happened to a theatre for many years, not only the historical Frenchmen but the rest of the world will soon forget it. Mere fancy betrays will be both and more disasters will occur. There is no reason to come accidents.

If there was any doubt of the Democratic bolt against the Democratic ticket in the election of three Democrats as candidates for the three Republicans to probable that the election of the entire ticket would have been practically unanimous. There would have been an independent candidate and the Labor party would at most have found no more than under a faint attempt to enter the race. Instead, however, of a walk-over for the six there will now be fifteen candidates in the field, and in the multitude of candidates there is danger, especially to the anti-saw wins, of all others, if no candidate is run, should be sure of election. We infer, of course, to the contrary, from some remarks the independent Democrats bolted.

If Mr. Grinnell's election would interfere with his prosecution to the end of the gambling battle that it would be well to defeat him or to demand that it should not, as there would be no end of the entering case before Judge Gallon fail. The business relations of the citizens will begin to a month or so after the election, the two, and will, consequently be much to hand, to any event, before that time. His election to the bench is not urged on the ground of merit, although he has earned the universal gratitude of every good citizen by his unfluenchly good service as a prosecutor; but he should be elected to the bench because he is competently fitted. Character. He has eighteen men of a judicial character, his temperament for the job, for the position, his thorough knowledge of law and with understand of the law have educated him for it, and he is a conspicuously young man, with his illnesses before him.

If Green put to vote in the Chicago law pool to the county at large who of all our lawyers was the one first man to be elected to a Judgeship it is nearly certain that Julius S. Grinnell would be on more before than any other name. Republicans and Democrats alike should support him, and he will have no warmer supporters than the intelligent advantageous who are connected with Democrats. He is a man of the people, on the from a South schedule of law and order, and of honesty as against boodlerism. His selection to bad an independent nomination was almost a matter to secure, and if he succeeds in the race of his name every good citizen should take special satisfaction in securing for him a vote as large as to make his election a certainty.

The question of Cook County tax laws, so far charged as engineer away as not to apply to cattle in transit. The agreement to exempting the Union Stock Yards from the operation of the statute. This was the possible thing to do, for those yards were an convention with our local cattle. So far as concerns any danger from a local contagion they constitute an island in existence. The quarantine as now established will not interfere with the livestock traffic of which Chicago is the center.

There has been a feverish and, as it proved, unfounded apprehension on the part of the North Side magnates that if the existence of glass-processes in Chicago were exposed the business of the yards would suffer. Now that the quarantine has been established and no restrictions made in favor of cattle in transit, it is to be hoped that this shortsighted policy will be abandoned. In general of meeting at the residence of the citizens our citizens should be at to their power to facilitate the eradication. No one in this stand in the way of thorough measures for the stamping out of a pest prevalent. The State authorities have acted boldly and to a true, but that was no excuse for keeping up the pretense that the cases were a mere scare. It is also no doubt true that the case is less virulent in this country than in Europe and Australia, but it is bad enough here to be the supreme peril of our land and dairy interests.

The present depressed condition of the cattle market is largely due to the fact that the export slaughter of glass-processes, previous any considerable shipping abroad of American cattle. Chicago packers and a great deal of canned goods abroad, but the live-stock trade has almost reached the vanishing point. No saving will date from the thorough extirpation of glass-processes, and the exemption just established in this county and in New York and Baltimore, with their adjacent cranberry, may be set down as the first attempt at such extirpation on a sufficiently large scale to be adequate to the demands of the case. It remains to be seen whether this good beginning is followed to a finish.

Many persons who have sent from the prices of silver within the last few years to an important part of the advantage which the action of factors which have had to concurring with the gentle profusion in the United States. The allegation was that the "native" had so little conception of the values of diamonds as to be willing to sell his property for just the same number of silver pieces whether the value as compared with gold was one to fourteen or one to twenty, and that this enabled the English merchant to make a big profit on the stones by purchasing it with silver and selling it for gold.

There is certainly a rather close agreement between the agreement of prices for wheat and silver, taking the London market as the place, and gold as the standard, in each case. Both may be roughly stated to have declined nearly 40 per cent from the average of seven years established before both began to fall almost exactly to parallel value. The chief point of difference in the comparison will be that the relief decline in the metal must be considered as proceed to that of the cereal. The former began about the time of its demonetization, fourteen years ago, while the latter dipped to stay below the former mark to this city only two years ago. While, to the shorter period the price of wheat declined to augment two shillings per quarter, or 33 per cent, the same thing equal to nearly 50 cents per bushel, and in the same time prices have receded 40 cents per bushel.

The comparison is more interesting as a curiosity, however, than valuable as a means of measuring for the vast disparity of hospitality that has occurred recently. The two commodities should rather be regarded as coincident than as consisting cause and effect. A very much enlarged volume of production in the United States was accompanied by a corresponding development of the capacity of India to meet the markets of Europe in subjection with ours, and the result was that prices fell out of all proportion to the increase of supply as measured against a universally augmenting number of mouths to be fed with the surplus from these sources. Such was the depression in the gold price of silver

Twenty years ago Jere Carroll ordered a new cottage with grounds, buildings and outlying a scale as generous that it attracted attention all over the country. Since that time subdivisions of our cultivation and large contributions to the old case have become so common that they have ceased to be an object of remark. Within a very short time Senator Stanford of California has invited attendance over two millions of property for the erection of a university at the south of Palo Alto, in the Santa Clara Valley, as a memorial to his dead son. Mr. Clark, a citizen of Wisconsin, Gen., has contributed a million dollars for the erection of a college in that city, and other is a hundred will-did further generously relieve it. The late Washington de Pauw, who died in this city only a few days ago, left $1,000,000 to the Indiana University which bears his name. There are other institutions of learning—like the Johns Hopkins, Vassar, and Wellesley—which owe their existence to the munificence of private men and will endure their names to the generosity of a grateful posterity.

Such generosity as this is a striking reply to the slander of labor agitators and demagogue that capital is selfish and does nothing for the world. It is still further emphasized by the fact that in every one of the cases mentioned above, and in many similar instances which one does continue to individual generosity, these contributions have been applied in a useful and practical way. It is not a public benefit to found a university for the teaching of a certain belief, nor would it be desirable to have millions for the erection of new colleges around the various university centers. There are enough of these institutions already to supply the demand. There is a surplus already of ministers, lawyers, lecturers, writers, and officials. The market is overstocked with brains and all services. The dead language business is overdone. What is now wanted is institutions where young men can learn how to make a living by the use of practical, scientific knowledge or by the expert labor of their hands. Fortunately, in the three instances above cited have mentioned this want has long met. Mr. Du Pont was a practical manufacturer. So is Mr. Clark, and Senator Stanford is a business man of the keenest kind. The most prominent feature of Mr. Clark's scheme is its practicability, and the Du Pont University, we believe, pays special attention to mechanical training. The Stanford University, though the youngest, will be the largest and richest in the world. While general instruction will be given in the arts, sciences, and languages, special attention is to be paid to the mechanical arts and to practical work is done, and to that end the most modern and have been given to workshops, engineering, machines, and forges, so that the graduates of this great training school will go out into the world ready for practical work. Teachers will be employed who have had experience in manual training schools, of the most approved kinds of a mechanical kind will be utilized, and the best scientific apparatus will be procured. Thus the university will not only offer facilities for scholars but for those who want to prepare themselves for an active business life in the mechanical and scientific industries.

Governments of the past represent the practical gift of the age. There is no danger that Harvard, Yale, Cornell, or Brown is going to be overstocked for a certain time, but it shows that the dead language and so-called higher education colleges are not to be allowed the monopoly of training youth. The time has come for education to combine practical education which shall equip a boy or girl to go out into the world and earn his or her living, while they receive all its use, however skilled they may be in Latin, Greek, calculus, moral and intellectual philosophy. They may be wise as Plato or learned as Bacon, but what shall a youth do, if they cannot transform their knowledge into money and the necessities of life which money will buy? The new education is beginning to assert itself and these institutions will give it a strong impetus. The strides education of trade and private and the use of the schools and classes will still have to pay for those who want it, but the education of the artisan, the surveyor's class, the mining still, the loom, the mill, the engine, the screws, the printing press, the electric apparatus, and the forge and the lathe is coming in for the benefit of those who have hitherto been deprived of the opportunity to earn their living by head and hand both combined.

Contractors Railroad cross-cutout is to spread to their coming success of a general one can now be precipitated by the reduction of the Chicago Minneapolis rate from $5 to $3.50 by the Burlington & Northern Company and the retaliatory cut threatened by the Directors & St. Paul Road on Omaha business. If cuts under the new law such as the Indiana apply to the proportion to intermediate stations, and if persisted in must affect all the competing lines throughout the Northwest, to the great benefit of the people. A war of rates on large scale a desperate struggle for freight business while lasted and rates are sent to ruin, and the cases of injuries sustained in the conflict, but ultimately the short-lived cost stands in full force the effect of competition will be felt at all intermediate points along the line of the warring roads. This gives the situation an unusual degree of interest and importance both from the standpoint of the shipper and carrier. There is now a fair prospect of a rate war under conditions and circumstances wholly new.

The events of the Parliamentary calendar in the course of the next three or four weeks must throw much additional light on the important provision of the Inter-State act and furnish Congress at its next session the enlightenment springing from the actual test and trial of a general decay. The years the question of fair rates for non-competitive stations has been pressing for action. The withdrawing of the mentions and appearance of the moving system, terminal points have never wholly deprived of the advantages of competition, and, as "the cheapest freighter was master of the port," through tariffs were kept down and some of the unfortunate localities were given something to treat the alliance and competition a way of relief. Owing to the special provisions of the moving continuations through traffic had somewhat recently from excessive rates, but the very fact of the roads in many themselves by making contracts on the highest way stations and hence the demand for the relief of the citizens of non-competitive points grew stronger and stronger year by year. The question might have been quietly met by an act prescribing maximum rates, but there were grave difficulties in the way of the method of solving the problem. Congress could not decree local into a National freight tariff, and the Government had not only of recent officials to whom the duty of fixing maximum rates could be committed. In this situation Congress determined to abolish pools completely, obtain competition from all centers, and legislate local and through rates, and make a reduction of the former an inevitable consequence of opening the latter, and thus give all kinds of traffic a share in the beneficial effects of natural rivalry. This policy is now to be tested by its fruits.

At first the trailing way freight carriers contended that the through business was relatively so unimportant that they would surrender it entirely rather than lower their local rates. Times at once went by competitors interested chiefly in long-distance traffic, the great trunk line Senators to change their position and compete for through business even at the cost of enlarging way stations from arbitrary conditions. The Burlington & Northern (lone) having few "local stations to protect" and finding its through business cities by secondary rates, cut the Minneapolis-Chicago tariffs to a reasonable level, but instead of mainly encountering the traffic offered the Directors & St. Paul Road were threatened to meet the cut and also arrange itself by reducing Omaha rates, and as "protecting" the Burlington & Quincy, which road is sometimes responsible for the moves of the Burlington & Northern, to Omaha for the Directors & St. Paul has no local business of any magnitude, while the Burlington & Quincy has a large volume of way traffic along its main track to the Missouri River. Thus rates from competitors the interests of the roads are bring put to play against one another, and, ably enough, in the instance cited the most corporations have one policy in love and another in theories, and the two trunk-lines change places just as Minneapolis or Omaha traffic is affected. The conditions are ripe for a rate war or else a general settlement covering of tariffs throughout the Northwest.

Two editions evidently where under a misapprehension that he was due to a session of an Illinois, Grand Master's meeting, appears to locality as a candidate for Commissioner, Engineer, or Colonel. Mr. Dunn. There is a Mr. Dunn who is a member of the Illinois Legislature, but he is not the Dunn referred to. Mr. Dunn who is a member of the Illinois Legislature, but he is not the Dunn referred to. Mr. Dunn who is a member of the Illinois Legislature, but he is not the Dunn referred to.

Attorney-General Olney's declaration that he would not accept the office made vacant by the death of Justice Woods if tendered to him has put new blocks into our calculations from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the Republican ticket.

Attorney-General Olney's declaration that he would not accept the office made vacant by the death of Justice Woods if tendered to him has put new blocks into our calculations from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the Republican ticket.

President Cleveland is now giving himself up for two weeks to the duties of his office. He will be visited by the Democratic leaders from all parts of the country, who will present their views and recommend their favorites for appointments. The President will be overwhelmed with applications for places. He will find himself in a position of great responsibility. He will have to decide between conflicting claims and recommendations. He will be compelled to disappoint many persons who have been active in the campaign. He will have to make enemies. He will have to refuse many requests which he would like to grant. He will have to say "No" to many persons who have been his friends. He will have to say "No" to many persons who have been his friends. He will have to say "No" to many persons who have been his friends.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress are now in Washington. They will be visited by the Democratic leaders from all parts of the country. They will be asked to recommend their favorites for appointments. They will be asked to recommend their favorites for appointments. They will be asked to recommend their favorites for appointments

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

OFFERS AGREED TO ATTEMPT TO SAVE A FRENCH CAMPER.

A Warning Issued.

A Startling Performance Practiced.

Striking Miners at Decazeville.

Fatal Fall of Cornice.

Strike Out of Control.

Fatal Fall of Falaise.

Arrested for an Explosion.

Striking Miners at Decazeville.

The Bulgarian Question.

Messages from Over the Sea.

Arrangements for the Queen's Jubilee.

Weather Indications for Today.

Fatal Mine in the Northwest, with Eighty Miners Within.

Arranging for the Queen's Jubilee.

The Canadian Ale Suffering.

Arranging for the Queen's Jubilee.

Sale from Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Charges of Anarchism Against Senator Allen Against the Duke.

Sale from Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

HOW A BUTLER CHARGED A BATH FOR DIAMONDS.

Fatal Fall of Cornice.

Preparations for Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Will Join in the Celebration.

Appointed Judge.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

Preparations for Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Sale from Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

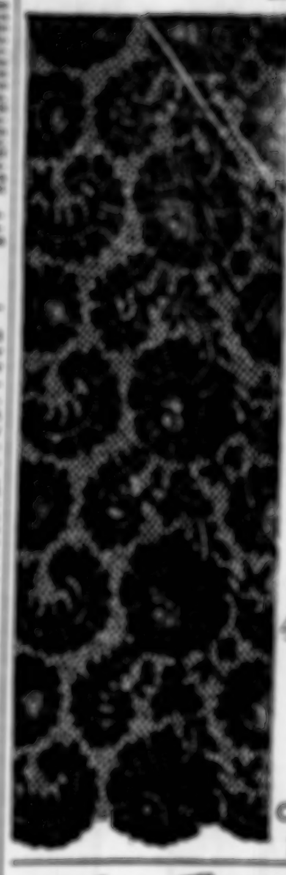
Charges of Anarchism Against Senator Allen Against the Duke.

Sale from Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

MANDEL BROTHERS
127 to 139 State-st.



YOU CAN BUY
THIS HANDSOME
BLACK GUIPURE FLOUNCING
TODAY
AT
99 cts.
PER YARD.
40 Inches Wide
AND
Warranted Pure Silk.
Cannot be Duplicated for less than $2.00 per yard.

THE HUB

When The Hub cuts prices it don't do it with a pen-knife but a meat-ax. Down comes the glittering blade today, and at one fell swoop all the cowering men comes toppling over, dragging everything with it above the low foundation of bed-rock figures.
See the crumbling ruins fall.
Let the Sharps Rip Van Winkles stand from under,
Or be buried in the coming avalanche.

1,000 pair Men's Fine Cassimere Pants, never dreamt of under $5 or $6, today drop to
$4.

HERE THE HUB CUTS DEEP.

1,000 All-Wool Victory Cassimere Men's Suits, which would be ridiculously low at $8 anywhere but on The Hub's tables, here stoop to
$5.

NOW FOR ANOTHER SLASH.

300 Men's Fine All-Wool Cassimere Business Suits, including the Bellards, Broadbrooks, and other equally well-known cassimeres, suits for which an offer of $12 elsewhere would be considered ridiculous, here drop to
$9.

BUT NOW FOR THE STUNNER.

200 Boys' stoutly All-Wool Scotch Cheviot Suits, ages 4 to 14, started originally for $7, perhaps a trifle high for The Hub, then cut to $6, quite reasonable; afterwards shrunk to $5, very cheap; later dwindled to $4, quite absurd; now unanimously slashed to
$3.50.

A beautiful flying kite to every purchaser in The Hub's Boys' and Children's Department.

THE HUB,
Northwest Corner State and Jackson-sts.

DECKER BROTHERS'
MATCHLESS PIANOS,
ESTEY PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS,
and a great variety of other instruments,
At Our Great Piano and Organ House,
[illegible]

PIANOS and ORGANS
ESTEY & CAMP.

NEW ROUTE
VIA THE SOO.
Goodrich Transportation Co's New and Elegant Steamer
"DE PERE"
[illegible]
Office and Docks Foot of Michigan-av.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

BABY'S SCALP
With Crust, Dandruff, Scurvy, and All Scaly Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Sneezing Catarrh.

In One Minute.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER,
State and Madison-sts.
Boys' and Children's
Clothiers and Outfitters.
Saturday, May 28.

ONE OF THE MANY STYLES SHOWN.

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE
350
Boys' Knee Pants Suits,
Ages 4 to 14 years,
At $3.95.
The best values yet offered and possibly never again at above.
Warranted fast colors, sewed with silk, and perfect in finish and fit.
Extra Trousers if required.
State and Madison-sts.

Chicago Brass Company,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
Room 1, 76 Monroe street,
Particular Entrance, Wis.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Steel Brass, Cartridge Shells, Gold Dredge, and all special machine of metals that may be desired. Orders from manufacturers solicited for large or small quantities.

TAR-OID
PILES. "SALT" RHEUM

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS.

BRADSTREET'S VIEW PROMISES PUBLIC A BOOM FOR TRADE.

Financial Affairs Affected by Speculation and by the Large Accumulations in the National Treasury.—Foreign Commerce Largely Against This Country.—The World's Failures Smaller in West and South.—Comparison of Duration Shut Down with Those of Last Year.

NEW YORK, May 25.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly trade review says: The most important news of the week is that crop prospects have decidedly improved. In view of the great speculation in wheat and cotton, and the false reports certainly circulated by interested parties, it is of service to know that not one agents telegraph from Wisconsin, "crops never have looked the spring"; from Minnesota, "crops never looked better"; from Kansas, "crops throughout the Southwest have not only greatly improved since prospects"; from Texas, "crops are excellent for exceptionally large crops"; "never saw crops more of great promise"; from New Orleans, "crop prospects generally good;" and these are samples of favorable statements from nearly all quarters. The fear of injury from the severe weather has greatly lessened, and if there is wheat or cotton to be raised it must be from climate to favors in the future. The good news for the whole country is tremendous, however, when favorable prospects have come to the front upon the success of gigantic speculations for an advance in prices of products. The financial future is not affected by the large receipts of the Treasury, amounting for the months and twenty days to $71,317,000 more than the receipts for the same part of the previous year. At the same rate the Treasury must take from the money a very large sum every month, after the last call for 2-per cents matures July 1, and Washington dispatches state that the Administration will purchase bonds with great extravagance (Page 2). The last statement of New York banks showed an increase of loans and reserves because Mr. Harriman's new bank was for the first time included, but the trend of money to Chicago to move the banks of speculation still continues, the return to that point from the interior being retarded by the chaos and other activity extensively prevailing.

Foreign commerce does not improve. Quite a heavy excess exports to $11,000,000, as usual appears in our month of May, after the partial failure of crops and in an other month since 1901. But it is only natural to find that 11.7 per cent fewer bales of cotton were sent abroad in the first nine days of the month than in the same time last year, while wheat flour exports for the month so far are 1,000,000 barrels less than last year. Imports are 20 per cent larger than a year ago, and the net balance against the country on merchandise movements for the month so far is $7,000,000. Foreign exchange rates indicate that the cost of transportation will be increased rather than diminished. Foreign bills are kept well above the point at which gold exports are profitable, and the rates for sterling have been forced up to 4.87 1/2 for sixty days, while francs are at 5.14 3/4 and marks at 95 1/2. Exports of gold are expected by many, but the banks are not willing to "bank" on them, and the competition of Canadian and Australian banks is felt more every week.

Accounts from nearly all centers are the most favorable. At Philadelphia trade is largely and there is even complaint of poor collections. At New Orleans money is better and at Cincinnati collections are fair to large. At Memphis the cotton movement gives trade its impetus, a good supply of money for all legitimate business, and collections satisfactory, prompt to the two months' holiday closing. At Louisville "general business at this season is quiet," but there is a good trade doing in a yearly way, and collections are fair. At Nashville trade is "quiet," but

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO.'S

TEN YEAR OLD

Famous "Belle of Bourbon" Whisky.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS DEATH TO

MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
TYPHOID FEVER,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, AND
LOSS OF APPETITE.

NO FUSEL OIL.

SURE CURE FOR

BLOOD-POISONING,
CONSUMPTION,
SLEEPLESSNESS OR INSOMNIA,
AND
NON-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.

"BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY THE GREAT APPETIZER.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS:

"This will certify that I have examined the 'Belle of Bourbon' Whisky received from Lawrence, Ostrom & Co. and found same to be perfectly free from Fusel Oil and all other deleterious substances, and strictly Pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and medicinal purposes. J. P. BARNUM, M. D.,
"Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

None genuine without firm name on CORK and CAPSULE. If goods are not as represented return same and have money refunded.

The late Dr. Cowling, editor of "Medical News," recommends "BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY for sick and debilitated people. "The sick are going to have whisky in some shape, and a matter of the first importance is that the liquor administered to them be ABSOLUTELY PURE."

WE COULD FURNISH THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS IF NECESSARY INDORSING "BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY.

Ask your Druggist, ask your Wine Merchant, ask your Grocer for "BELLE OF BOURBON" Whisky, and take no other.
For sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers everywhere. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

At Wholesale by LORD, OWEN & CO., PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, FULLER & FULLER CO., ROBERT STEVENSON & CO., JOHN A. KING & CO., SUMISTON, KEELING & CO., J. W. TRAINOR, Wholesale Grocer and Wine Merchant, W. B. LAPARLE, Wholesale Liquors.

As You Raise Them So You Have Them.

We raise them because we make them.

Servants' Livery, After Correct Modes.

EVERYTHING IN LIVERY ON THE Face of the Earth.

84 & 86 State-st.

HARVEY.

Pardridge's MAIN STORE.

The following Special Sales will be Continued Friday (Yesterday):

RIBBON SALE.
CORSET SALE.
WRAP SALE.
AND
HDK'F SALE.

DON'T MISS THEM.

212, 214, and 216 State-st.

HOUSES

Campobello Island.

ALEX. S. PORTER,

THE KENSINGTON,

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

MANHANSETT HOUSE

SARATOGA SPRINGS

THE ACADIAN, CASTINE, ME.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

INTERVALE HOUSE
And Cottages

United States
Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Office,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1887.

Liberty Bell Cigar

LADIES! CURL OR FRIZZ
Your Hair Perfectly
with the
Hair Curler.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE

GUION LINE

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

WESTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., is at the Palmer House.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the new pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, will arrive in the city today.

IN GENERAL.

Contracts for sod of three elevated Cottage Grove line for Dr. Sullivan, who will speak from it.

Eric Mulligan, Pension Agent, yesterday received a check for $1,000,000 from the Treasury Department for the payment of the semi-annual pension roll.

The inspectors committee, as observed by Building Inspector Hopkins, visited the following buildings yesterday: [illegible]

The Post Office will close Monday at 12 m. for the day. There will be one delivery only, and the streets and night mails will be closed at the hours given Sundays. The collection of letters, however, will be made from the street boxes, and the carriers will report for duty as usual.

Decoration Day exercises were held in all the city schools yesterday. There was an all day's program. Some of the schools devoted the entire day to songs and recitations, while others devoted only the afternoon to the exercises. The day was generally observed by the pupils, and the attendance was small. It is expected, however, that the attendance will be large today. Many of the pupils will march in the procession, and Monday will be observed as a holiday.

Last night seventeen members of the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, under command of Capt. A. Strong, a veteran under command of Capt. A. Lincoln, a Civil war veteran, and Lieut. A. Fisk, a veteran of the Mexican war, left the Grand Pacific Hotel for Graceland Cemetery, where they will decorate the graves of the soldiers buried there.

The Chicago Club Exchange, consisting of [illegible] members and guests, the entertainment and the music of which will be in the exclusive charge of Chicago talent, will take place at the Washington Park Club tonight. The entertainment will be given in the ballroom of the club, and will be followed by a banquet. The committee in charge of the affair consists of [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, will confer the rank of knighthood on a class of candidates this evening. The lodge will meet at Pythian Hall, 103 Randolph street, at 7:30 o'clock.

Chief Swift, the alleged dynamite agent of Chas. Smith, the alleged counterfeiter, who was arrested with [illegible] Harold Lewis and Thomas Noble for safe at the incident at Burley, Wis., when [illegible] a preliminary hearing before Justice Lyon yesterday. The case will be heard [illegible] Swift, Lewis and Noble will be held to the Circuit Court under $500 each.

Chief Smith, who was charged with obtaining

MAY GET THE BRIDGE.

MOTION OF A STRAY ALDERMAN AT SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

Ald. Goldzier's Scheme Would Admit the Ferry Boat on the North Side of the River—Ald. Engel to Ald. Crowley Afterward—Talk About the New Council and with City Council Hospital to Get Single Committee Proposed to Make Fights—Notes.

The Halsted-street bridge problem is now a matter that is two for years. The citizens have been consulted down to a small point. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Corporation Counsel, at which there were present: W. C. Goudy, for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; William B. West, representing Charles Hayes, Thomas Martin, Jacob Sauers and Tenbrook, and Corporation Counsel Harlan. All interests locally concerned in the matter were thoroughly understood at this meeting, and it was generally agreed by those present that the bridge should be built. It is known that practically everybody in the vicinity of the bridge is in favor of the bridge being built, and that the Halsted-street bridge is the only one in the city which is not a free bridge. It is known that the number of teams that cross the Halsted-street bridge is greater than the number that cross any other bridge in the city. The bridge is a toll bridge, and the company has a franchise for the bridge. The franchise has been sold to the city, but the bridge company has not yet received the money for the bridge. The city has nothing to exchange for the bridge, but the interested people would like the company to surrender the bridge to the city. It was said only at yesterday's meeting that the city is in favor of the bridge being built, but that the ordering of the work is a matter which will require attention. It is known that the bridge is in a dangerous condition, and that it will require considerable money to put it in repair. It was said yesterday that the bridge company would be willing to surrender the bridge to the city if the city would pay for the repairs that will be necessary to put the bridge in good condition. It is known that the bridge company has been negotiating with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company for the sale of the bridge to that company, but that the Terminal Company has declined to purchase the bridge. The city has nothing to exchange for the bridge, but the interested people would like the company to surrender the bridge to the city. It was said only at yesterday's meeting that the city is in favor of the bridge being built, but that the ordering of the work is a matter which will require attention. It is known that the bridge is in a dangerous condition, and that it will require considerable money to put it in repair. It was said yesterday that the bridge company would be willing to surrender the bridge to the city if the city would pay for the repairs that will be necessary to put the bridge in good condition. It is known that the bridge company has been negotiating with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company for the sale of the bridge to that company, but that the Terminal Company has declined to purchase the bridge.

Ald. Goldzier, who has been quite prominent in the bridge matter, is the owner of a ferry boat on the north side of the river, and it is said that he has been negotiating with the bridge company for the purchase of the boat. It was said yesterday that the bridge company would be willing to purchase the boat if the city would pay for the repairs that will be necessary to put the bridge in good condition. It is known that the bridge company has been negotiating with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company for the sale of the bridge to that company, but that the Terminal Company has declined to purchase the bridge. The city has nothing to exchange for the bridge, but the interested people would like the company to surrender the bridge to the city. It was said only at yesterday's meeting that the city is in favor of the bridge being built, but that the ordering of the work is a matter which will require attention. It is known that the bridge is in a dangerous condition, and that it will require considerable money to put it in repair. It was said yesterday that the bridge company would be willing to surrender the bridge to the city

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEDICAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LEGAL & OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASSOCIATES.

BICYCLES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HORSES WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

WEARING APPAREL.

TYPEWRITERS.

BOOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

WILES OF THE FAKER.

HOW THE SKILLED GYPSIES ARE SWINDLED AT CHICAGO.

Unsuspecting Strangers to Avoid — As the Hand at the Pretzel Table Has the Subtlest Art Baked to Through Proverbial Games of Chance — Plenty of Sure Cracks—The Wheel, the Shell Game, and Other Inventions.

"You think I'm fly, don't you?"

"Yes, sure."

"Warm? Well, yes; I am warm. That's where your head is level. No regards."

The old man settled himself back in the big chair with the uncomfortable wooden arms, pushed his bottle a little further up on the lunch table, raised his glass of whisky and water with beaming courtesy, clinked it against another glass and emptied it at a gulp.

"You're asking me about fakers, eh?" he resumed with an aesthetic motion to his nose. "That's where you are level-headed again. If there's any one thing I've learned anything about the subject, I'm the man. I've been a faker, let me say, and—"

"Two years, perhaps."

"Every one of them; every one of them. Worry there every one of twenty. Things is changin' to fakin' as they are to everything else. The competition is fierce nowadays, fast you, and if you want to make anything out of the wheel or the shell or the cards you've got to be as smart as a black gum-dozer."

"The wheel?"

"Yes, the wheel is one of the fairest game nowadays. The skills inventors and the cards is a trick. And there's trend to all of them. Ha, ha! When I think of the lots of people as is fooled day after day it do make me giggle."

The old man giggled so much that he had to have some more whisky and water, apparently wishful, to bring his attention back into their normal state and his thoughts into their ordinary channel. Then he struck a big chunk of philosophy. Said he:

"If people would only foller! don't always think they were a true-reserve from the people what fools 'em they wouldn't get left so often. Suppose you're making other people believe they are smarter than them, don't you get 'em? Take that idea and them wouldn't be any game left."

"Let's begin with the wheel."

"Well, the wheel then. The wheel is a check-marked cut on a table covered with cloth. The table is four or five feet long to have as two feet wide and fitted into parts so it can be folded up easily. The cloth is divided into little sections, several red, white, and blue. In the middle of the cloth is a break or slot, deep, fixed so a pea or an orange, figures, fixed here and circled and lettered—most

one wood,

generally, though they go sometimes fancy to a crazy, especially if simpler people. Well, now I go to my table in the fairest fair grounds and I bet any one a dollar, or two, or any any thing they like, against any of the two cards I have in my hand. Each time I am one card and I am any kind of the other twelve hundred and fifty cards. Don't I have a hard to keep straight I get all the money."

"How?"

"Well, to my table there is a little penny resting free the edge close to the pole. In the pocket and connected with a little spring in the edge is a strong rim and—"

"Infer!"

"Yes, pinch. It pushes the sentiment's fellow's thumb fairly cross supporting to the other arrangement to at upward with the attendant. It don't often all the cards are covered. There will be favorite and you can get as much as you like out and take. Why, I have a partner, don't you know, but I wouldn't be so good without a partner. He knows over the table every position like and give his finger over the spring in the edge.

small card.

He knows to be sure on the colors and after the manner of the bunco to bet on some card he generally presuming the spring when the money is pushed under—the one of which he has the key, and he bets against the other. Well, if the second game follows suit to the bets, why he bets himself one and on goes to the big one.

"But doesn't the second suspect him?"

"It would if the stock long enough. But often he is stuck partake by second and on other pays the dealer, he gets out a third time, he loses, he stands to double or three or more, and after the game divide up the profits."

"If course you always divide fairly?"

"Sometimes not the old sometimes we don't. Worry often there is disputes and before long everything promiscuously rolls in pieces, because of the one only wins, he generally have a colors on the wheel we dissatisfied, he wants to have a chance. Or some favors on 'spots,' or luck, or something to change the betting, or the game is not fair, the other of the spoof he'll step out of the fight, he knows he will have another out of a job, the table gives up, my self, sometimes all to 6. But the consequence never gets that money the player to the second spread is always bound to pursue him that."

"If course you make lots of money?"

"Yes, sometimes so much we quit a fair. One week when was go, I never quite a fair. One week when was go, I never quite a fair. But some other time I am much by all the time to me near life, with good clothes and jewelry to me and drink. In one of the best parlor in this town the privilege of betting at the wheel for the highest bidder. I might have been getting two hundred dollars a week for that, but I am not a man for one place. I am a rover. I like to see the country. I might have been in Canada this week, but I am not. I am in Chicago. I am here to-day and there to-morrow. That's me. I am a rover."

"Let's try the shell game."

"The shell is a great game. It is played generally with three half shells and a little pea, and a little game of sleight of hand is necessary. The ball is placed under one of the shells and the shells are moved around on the table by the operator. Bets are made as to which shell the ball is under. Then one of these plays the ball under the shell bet on. Where is the ball? Not according to where it is, but according to where you think it is. Now, you see, I have a partner, don't you know, but I wouldn't be so good without a partner. He knows over the table every position like and gives his finger over the spring in the edge.

small card.

He knows to be sure on the colors and after the manner of the bunco to bet on some card he generally presuming the spring when the money is pushed under—the one of which he has the key, and he bets against the other. Well, if the second game follows suit to the bets, why he bets himself one and on goes to the big one.

"But doesn't the second suspect him?"

"It would if the stock long enough. But often he is stuck partake by second and on other pays the dealer, he gets out a third time, he loses, he stands to double or three or more, and after the game divide up the profits."

"If course you always divide fairly?"

"Sometimes not the old sometimes we don't. Worry often there is disputes and before long everything promiscuously rolls in pieces, because of the one only wins, he generally. Sometimes have a colors on the wheel we dissatisfied, he wants to have a chance. Or some favors on 'spots,' or luck, or something to change the betting, or the game is not fair, the other of the spoof he'll step out of the fight, he knows he will have another out of a job, the table gives up, my self, sometimes all to 6. But the consequence never gets that money the player to the second spread is always bound to pursue him that."

"If course you make lots of money?"

"Yes, sometimes so much we quit

ENACTED IN WAR TIMES.

HOW AN ARMED MASK HID CRIMES SEEN FAMILIAR WORK.

A Story Which Came to Light at Hartsburg, Ill., in the Early Days of the Rebellion—Murder Nothing Absurd in a Country Town—A Reign of Terror—Brought to Justice by Fate and a Woman.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The social relations of the people to and about Hartsburg were about as badly torn up in the early part of the War of the Rebellion as in any other part of Maryland, or, indeed, as any of the border States. Neighbors were opposed in their sympathies with or against the Union cause; lifelong friendships were rudely severed by the discussions of the right of secession; and even Dr. Hamilton, a very ineffectual struggler against pessimism in not a few instances, felt, for two had been going on for several months before there was any actual bloodshed at Hartsburg. Then one morning the dead body of Frank Clayton, a man of means, ability, and prominence, was found in a lane scarcely 200 yards from his house. He had been shot by a rifle ball through the heart, and the first popular impression was that robbery had been the motive of the crime, since his gold watch was gone, all his pockets had been turned inside out, and there was not a cent's worth of value left upon the corpse he clothed.

But a new and startling theory to account for the murder was propounded one evening at Dick Hazen's store, where a number of neighbors were gathered and a conversation over the event.

Clayton's untimely taking off had, for the moment, engrossed even State rights in secession interest, so much so that for an hour at least not a word had been said about secession, when suddenly the two topics were brought together in a startling way by a well-known politician, who spoke pretty much as follows:

"I've been a-suspectin', boys, 'f some Northern gentleman didn't just take a spy at him for sport. Everybody knows that Clay-ton was a Union man."

The listeners were aghast and silent for a few moments at contemplation of the possibilities involved, for it was noised that an Union man had sent in to Hartsburg that Clayton was an ardent Unionist. Some one at length broke the silence with the remark:

"However, no Northern gentleman would harm unless sure."

"I, for the matter of that," retorted Jerry, "the probate might have been cheated out just to throw off suspicion, and stranger orders is been received every or hourly."

That stroke of wicked reverse had upon a temporarily unnerving effect upon the hearers, and for a time nothing was said, but each one was evidently busy in his own thoughts as to what Jerry meant.

Clay-ton's funeral occurred on the next day, and was largely attended, for the dead man had friends and relatives in the county, and a good many in Hartsburg. Then one morning the dead body of Frank Clayton, a man of means, ability, and prominence, was found in a lane scarcely 200 yards from his house. He had been killed by a rifle ball through his

GEN. LOGAN'S LAST BOOK.

THE VINDICATION OF THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.

A Sharp Arraignment of Gen. Sherman by Logan—The Appointment of Sherman to Command Over Logan Regarded as an Unjust Act—Gen. Logan Not Liable Because He Was Not a Graduate of West Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—[Philadelphia Times.] One correspondent has authentic information that no publisher has had the offer of Sherman's letters to appear in "The Volunteer Soldier," Gen. Logan's new work, yet a very different phase to the action of Gen. Sherman in appointing Sickles to the permanent command of the army of the Tennessee after Logan's brilliant record the fall of 1863 in Sherman's "Memoirs" he says (Vol. II., pp. 91, 92): "Gen. Logan had been ordered out of the army of the Tennessee to attend his canvass, and had done well; but I did not consider him equal to the command of corps. This was a fact, no matter of comment, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Logan had commanded successfully three corps, viz.: the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, which composed the army of the Tennessee, taking command when that army was in great confusion and disorganization, and had brought it to the front in splendid order, so that at Baltimore early in the winter I had urged Gen. Logan to accept the command of the army of the Tennessee, which he declined, preferring to go home to attend to his canvass for election as Senator of Illinois, which was impending. Others, who admire him for his services and gallantry, although Generals Howard and Logan handled him on the occasion the enemy was being overthrown by fresh troops. Then he was left behind. Howard and Schofield succeeded Logan's command, Schofield succeeding to the command of the army of the Tennessee, Howard to that of the army of the Cumberland, Logan and Hooker being relieved. Howard and Logan had been commanders of the same army at one time, and Logan had complained to me that Howard had not given him proper support. Logan had also complained to me that Howard had not given him proper support. Logan had also complained to me that Howard had not given him proper support. Logan had also

S. A. KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
100 Washington-st., Chicago.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Government Land Warrants

Union National Bank,
208 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....400,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.
CHICAGO OFFICE,
111 DEARBORN-ST.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
FARM MORTGAGES,
SAVINGS BONDS.

Consumers' Gas Company.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1892.

The bondholders of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Chicago, are hereby notified that the coupons due June 1st next, on the bonds of said company will be paid without discount upon presentation to the Union National Bank of Chicago.

G. S. JUDSON,
President.

4, 5, 6, 7
INVESTMENTS.
New England Loan & Trust Co. Debenture Bonds.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
American Exchange Nat'l Bank,
120 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Investment Mortgages

N. W. HARRIS & Co.
BANKERS.

Bond Sale.

BILLINGS, SHELDON & CO.,
Investment Brokers.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

Business Opportunity.

BOARD OF TRADE.

PARTNER WANTED.

BUSINESS.

SHORT AND GOOD STORIES

Standing Off the Duke.

A wife, owned by a Vermont farmer, was accustomed to drive a herd of cows every day from the cow stables to a pasture which was near Corinna from the farm buildings. On the road there was a piece of marsh, in good dust a ford, and further on the pasture. The farmer was in the habit of going along with the cows, but the dog generally did the driving and was very obedient to it, so he thought the dog could manage the cows alone. He started the herd and then started into the house and out of sight, but the leader was quick to suspect. The farmer kept along the road with the cattle, however, and found that the wise and presumptuous dog had driven the herd where he pleased. The cows left open without his knowledge and leave, in his calf, were into the hay that waited to be put in the barn. The dog was compelled to stand off the duke until help arrived.—Detroit Free Press.

A Spoken Grace.

Scholarly Original, to whom he could owe money any other hour. Have a cent I can use this morning, or had time, as he grew into a spring sun, suddenly asked Dr. Somerby's boy Jones, who was with Dr. Somerby would not, "Why, you're only getting that poor Uncle was a Bad Cross would drink a little pay him off to the chairman of the bad and small time, showing all over the country that he was getting to be all the talk with the people. You never could tell what that man might do next.—Boston Reporter.

Harvest by a Snake.

Describing among the animals from a swamp in the south, which he encountered one day, while in my course I met one thing more coming along rapidly, which looked much like a tolerably large rattlesnake without hair. He didn't mind any until the snake would have got to his ankles and would have struck him, but when I gave a jump to one side and he came to the conclusion that I was not to be trifled with, he turned and left me. I was not sorry to see him go, for I had no desire to be bitten by a rattlesnake, and I was glad to get rid of him so easily.—Forest and Stream.

Fishing Porter's Excellent Stories.

"Never say anything against the man who brings you a present," said Sidney C. D. Porter when discussing a contemporary. "I always knew that I was to meet two added to the gentlemen who had all of a sudden become rich.

"I looked ——— to a good man, but the fact is, however, he parts for him to the ———.

"I don't care him. We don't want a ——— I understand doesn't send him."

"The appointed Sunday arrived, and with it the rich minister. As we walked up the ——— I overheard the father to his ——— to the ——— to explain the ——— to the ——— to the ——— to

WIDE WORLD OF WOMEN.

A SHORT SERMON FOR CHARGED ACCOUNTS AND DISCONTENTED WIVES.

A Solemn Curse—Not Yet Seventy—Preaching the Pure Book—For Some Are Anything—Women as Search-Crowds—Law of Right—County Asylum Nails—Our Wives—The Eye of Attention—A Success of the Office.

One often sees—at least I do still, writes Chas. de Trau in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, that the gaze and happiness of the household depend upon the wife or mother. The assertion is not strictly true. As the mother is or should be with her children much, her influence is greater than any one's else; but does not the father's daily example sometimes counteract that influence? Children, says the Golden Rule, are close observers, and are apt imitators of their elders. Should the father be addicted to the habit of backbiting, especially in regard to the foul sin before him at meal time, and the weary, discouraged wife—as the case so often is—should be found fault with, or the children of the family all be ashamed to be angry trade, or what is worse, a quarrel, if the mother has not complete control of her temper, and, of course, they will be apt to follow the example set before them, and the evil will rage in the family. That is not an attractive picture of home life, yet in some families such a scene is enacted almost every day. How often may the happiness of wives and children be jeopardized, and every day and nothing to their own peace of mind by indulging in it. It is just as much the husband's duty to sit down to the table with a cheerful, accommodating face and smile the best of the food set before him, as it is the wife's duty to keep the house in order and prepare the meals regularly.

Women's efforts to please in the matter of dressing are worthy appreciation, or, if not, they have no excuse for such a woman's husband or daughter to complain of her taste in dress. If she prepares good, nicely cooked meals, it should be appreciated by her servants as well both appear and make it more if she likes it. Appreciation is one of the best to encourage the best efforts. After the above matters in the preparation of a meal, how to serve it with it to her husband and children. How can she light your favorite pie, or, "With this meal to relish to my husband or children?" Is a question for consideration. The hours of evening may be the best morning.

Just as this for men, spoken husband, can see if your wife's face doesn't light up and all signs of weariness disappear at the sound of your footstep. Remember on the other hand, if your wife's face doesn't light up when you enter the house, it is your duty to brighten her life. A little consideration on your own part will go a great way toward making a woman happy. Many a man who might not be so, is driven to evil courses by the cold, unsympathetic, cheerless home he finds on his return from business.

No man wants to be a stranger
Nor spoken to in unfriendly mood,
But to his own he longs to be
Known as the best and dearest good.

That such a man's home is unhappy is rarely the case.

Discontented Wives.

New York Sun: Why is it that so many women of moral natures are unhappy in their married life and discontented with their lot in life?

It is not because the parents and companions of husbands are apt to call them to task for their faults and failings, or to point out to them in the pages and periodicals, words of the gospel of peace; for many a consigned to solitude and silence by an excellent husband. Still other wives, who must be severe, the women have got very easily accustomed to the use of polite, plenty of allowance in their surroundings, and even in domestic especially as he is concerned. This is because the women have so much time and so many more vocations to acquire what is required to cultivate and refinement. The husband and father does not have to do this. He has only to go to his daily work in the morning and spend his day in the office, store or shop, and come to his home in the evening, and then he is ready to do what he has to do. He has no time to read or to study, and he has no time to spend with people about to spend the money he has earned in gratifying his desires for gold or superficial accomplishments and social pleasure and enjoyment. If he wants to keep his wife and children, and the longer he delays and the more he neglects the wealth, society, and the pleasures of life, the more he will have to do, and the harder he will have to work to keep up with the procession. This is the chief reason why so many husbands and fathers are apt to be neglectful of their wives and children, and why so many wives are unhappy in